

The Courier.

Wednesday, May 22, 1866.

The Logic of Events.

We regard it as especially fortunate for our country, that the principles, the policies, and the measures which have been most strongly rebuked and repudiated by the Democracy, are becoming every day more and more odious in the estimation of all men of discernment and candor. As illustrative instances, take the Provost Marshals Bureau—a thing once considered essential to the nation's safety, and now known to be an unmitigated abomination—the arbitrary arrests made at the instigation of the War Department, and lauded, in terms of unlimited commendation, by the apologists of military despotism, as a means of preserving liberty at the expense of its constitutional guarantees, but now almost universally denounced as crimes worthy of punishment, the guilty authors of which are seeking for some chance, so many through the meshes of an *ex post facto* law—last, though not least, the Freedmen's Bureau, once thought to be an ark of safety for the negroes, but now standing revealed as an insult to the whites and an outrage upon the interests of the blacks. To this triad of evils, produced in the hot bed of an impracticable fanaticism, may be added the so-called reconstruction, hatched about a five months' incubation, by the committee of fifteen, and sanctioned by every radical in the rump House of Representatives at Washington and now denounced as impracticable and absurd by the most sagacious of the party in which the scheme originated. These four instances are palpable illustrations of the folly and madness of the party in power, and furnish so many demonstrations of the wisdom, justice and patriotism of those who, through evil and through good report have assailed and denounced all such proceedings.

As regards those measures, it may now be fearlessly asserted that they stand condemned by an overwhelming majority of the American people. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. And those who have had the hardihood to identify themselves with such measures and devices, are doomed to float down the resistless tide of public condemnation, to the deep gulf of oblivion. Who, now, in the face of the decisions of our higher courts, will attempt to justify the incarceration of respectable citizens in obedience to an order from some military satrap? Who, now, has a word to say in justification of the systematic snuffing out of the Provost Marshal's Bureau? Who, now, dare risk his reputation, if he has any, upon the assertion that President Johnson did otherwise than right in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, passed by the House for the subversion of the fundamental law of the country, by trampling under foot the rights of eleven sovereign States, acknowledged to be in the Union?

More, then, is our justification. We have been right all along. And our defense, and our triumphant vindication, as the unwavering friends of the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the people and the States is based, not upon any assumptions of our own, but upon the confessed and acknowledged facts of our own political enemies. One event after another, and each succeeding development has served to vindicate the truths which we, as Democrats, have asserted, and the motives by which, as friends of our whole country we have been governed.—*London Democrat.*

PENSION DECISION.—A Washington special says: "The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that in the filing of claims for pensions the last clause of the sixth section of the supplementary pension act of July 1864, provides that in every case in which a claim for pension shall have been filed for more than three years after the discharge or death of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of the last paper in said case by the parties prosecuting the same."

"Many cases have arisen in which minor children, after the death or remarriage of the widow, without having received a pension, have filed a claim more than three years after the death of the father, but less than three years after they were first enlisted to make a claim under the law. The Commission now decides in all such cases that the law does not apply, provided an application made within the prescribed time by the widow was already pending; but the claim of minor children must be made within three years of the date of the widow's death or marriage to be exempt from the operation of the limiting statute."

Austria and the United States. On the 6th of April last Mr. Seward, instructed Mr. Motley to protest against the sending of Austrian reinforcements to Maximilian: "It is thought proper that you should state that, in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects under the command or with the sanction of the government of Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard those hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the republic of Mexico, and in regard to such war, waged at this time and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators."

The *Cable* brings news to-day that a detachment of Austrian troops, destined for Mexico, had been disbanded and sent home, in consequence of a vigorous protest, made by Mr. Motley under these instructions. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* says that Mr. Motley announced that he would leave the country if another body of volunteers was dispatched to Mexico. The result was that the troops did not go.

Rules for the Redemption of United States Notes.

The following rules for the redemption of United States notes will be found of appreciable value, and should be cut out and pasted up beside every business man's desk:—
I. Notes presented for redemption, of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions, will be redeemed as entire notes. When of the issue known as Demand Notes, they are receivable for custom duties; but when demand notes are mutilated to the extent of one-twentieth or more they can only be paid for under the rules, as ordinary notes, in full money.
II. Fragments of notes will not be redeemed in full, except when proof is adduced by affidavit that the missing parts of such notes have been totally destroyed, and stating the cause and manner of destruction. Less than half of a note is not redeemable at all, unless accompanied by such affidavit when presented by the holder. The character of the affidavit must be certified to be good, by a magistrate or other public officer.
III. In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes, exceeding by measurement more than one-half their original surface, will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths. (See diagrams, subdivided into twentieths.)

IV. Mutilated notes which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but are certainly genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

V. Fragments of notes, for which less than the full value has been paid, will be retained six months, to enable owners to return to the Treasury misallotted parts of such notes, and receive the amount previously withheld.
VI. Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington. They should be forwarded to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.," with the name of the owner, the names of his or her postoffice and State, and the nominal value of the amount remitted, plainly written. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, for the amount allowed, returned by mail to the address of the person remitting, is the customary method of payment.

VII. Half-notes that have been punched will in no case be redeemed.

RECEIPTS FOR REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
I. All fractional currency, not mutilated, when presented to an Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the United States, must have been secured by the holder according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages. There are three different kinds of fractional currency in circulation, and they should be assorted by holders, each kind by itself, when presented for redemption.
2. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces of the specified denomination, with a paper strap at least one inch wide, and on the strap must be written, in ink, the number of pieces, denomination, and the name of the owner.
3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper, indorsed with ink, the date of the deposit, the amount contained and the name and residence of the owner.

No less than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order as to time in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

RECEIPTS FOR REDEMPTION OF DEFACED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
Fractional notes shall be redeemed, if not mutilated, by any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the United States, or a National Bank designated as a Depository of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars. Defaced notes, if whole, are not considered as mutilated; nor is an evidently accidental injury, not reducing the note by more than one-tenth its original size, regarded as mutilation. Mutilated fractional notes will be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, at the City of Washington, under the following regulations, established as necessary to guard against frauds:

I. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note; in which case a note having been mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths, except three-cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds.
II. Mutilations less than one-tenth to be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth its face value, or if a three-cent note, by one-third its original value.
III. Fragments of the three-cent note will not be redeemed unless such fragments constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form.

IV. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars of their original value.
All Government officers will receive for public dues all United States notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury circular of October 9, 1862, in explanation of the rules promulgated May 18, 1862; no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it is certain that not one-twentieth of such notes is missing. But all such notes are unfit for re-issue, and should be kept separate and distinct, and as occasion may require, be returned to the Treasury of the United States to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency, from which not one-tenth part is missing, will be received in the same manner.

The next Sunday School State Convention will be held at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, June 5, 1866. Ample preparations are being made for the reception of all who may attend.

English Opinion of President Johnson.

The tone and temper of the articles from the *London press* very clearly indicate that President Johnson is making a deep impression on the public mind in England. They look with amazement upon the extraordinary statesmanlike abilities which he has exhibited. After referring to the position which Mr. Johnson is placed in, with Congress making war upon him, the *London Times* declares:—"An English statesman could not live and work in such a situation. Responsibility without authority would soon wear him out, and he would soon seek ease of mind in retirement." We have no doubt but such is the case. The people of Great Britain, looking upon our affairs from the distance, and without fully understanding the details of the machinery by which the several branches of the Government make their power and influence felt throughout the country, see the contest between the Executive and Congress in its broadest light, and can judge more dispassionately than those who are mixed up with the intrigues of the politicians at home. They see there the general tone, and judge of the powers and ability of the men who are now figuring on the public stage at Washington from that standpoint. Take, for instance, the longer look upon a man like the late General Wendell Phillips, Thad. Stevens and others as traitors, which was so bitterly denounced by the radical press of this country as being unjustified. The people in Europe look upon it "when compared with the language which has been used toward him by the more excitable of the hostile organs, as goodness itself."
While alluding to the policy and the course of action of President Johnson, the *London Times* makes a very significant admission; that is, that English statesmen are commencing to imitate the American mode of making announcements of ministerial policy to the people. In other words, that they have drifted so far in the same direction that a speech by the President is now a remarkable event. But that announcements of ministerial policy to provincial deputations have been made there. It is thus that our democratic and direct mode of meeting the great political questions which arise from time to time are having their effect upon the ruling powers of Europe, and they are finding it greatly to their advantage to imitate our examples. It is very evident from all these facts that President Johnson is not only the sympathy and support of the great mass of the people of this country, but has by his masterly speeches made for himself a name abroad second to no other American statesman of modern times. All that is now wanted is for him to carry into practice what he has been asserting in his speeches. The people are ready to rally around him and are only waiting for him to furnish them the opportunity. This he cannot do by talking. It can be accomplished only by deeds. The deeds must come with late. He must remove the Cabinet. It makes no difference if every member sustains his policy, he must remove them and commence a new era. Those men now holding these positions belong to another administration and not to his. New issues have arisen, and with these issues we must have new men. Let the President then follow up the advantage which he has already gained by a thorough and complete reconstruction of his Cabinet, and thus show to the world that he is not content to be a Tyler, but a Jackson.

ALTOGETHER TOO ROMANTIC.—On Monday night, at St. Louis, Mr. Alexander A. Fuller, a clerk in the office of the Pacific Railroad, and formerly one of the managers of the Metropolitan Theatre, on Market street, being a great lover of elocution, and a admirer of dramas, after the play time evening went to his room, and partially undressing himself, he sat at the open window and fell asleep. He dreamed that he was standing in a shady wood in the country, in the midst of fragrant flowers, musical rills and gaudy butterflies. As he wandered on in the enjoyment of nature, delighted with the pleasant sounds and sights, a number of strangely beautiful birds flitted around him, lighting on his shoulder, and then flitting away in sportive play. He desired to take notice of these butterflies, and his hand to examine its plumage more closely, and for that purpose sprang forward to catch it, and precipitated himself through the window, a distance of 40 or 50 feet, falling upon the pavement. He was terribly crushed by the fall; his right leg and arm were broken, his lower jaw was fractured in three places, and his left arm terribly lacerated. He was taken to his room in an unconscious condition, but was afterwards able to relate the circumstances attending the accident. His recovery is doubtful.

THE FENIANS.—The New York *Sun* learns that the arrival of Stephens, Head Centre, or Central figure of the Fenian Government, has rather weakened than healed the breach between the two antagonistic parties, the Chief makes an open issue with the Roberts-Sweeney party, and seems to go on in business on his own account, and says the Fenians are asking each what they have gained by exchanging O'Mahony for Stephens. It is said that the English Government is regularly supplied with the official secrets of the Fenian headquarters. Correspondence is published showing the progress of the recent attempt to reconcile the two factions of Fenians. Colonel Halpin is intermediary, and Colonel O'Mahony was the first to make overtures. Roberts and Sweeney were both successively appealed to in pressing terms. The former declined to treat, with Colonel Halpin, and the latter was unwilling to give up his plan for establishing a base of operations in Canada. A dispatch from Eastport, Me., says that two boats, loaded it is supposed with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer *Niger* steamed from Campo Belly to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars as yet.

The Government Patronage.—The Radical faction in Congress find much fault with the President because he chooses to surround himself with his own friends, and confide the execution of his policy to those who believe in its wisdom, and justice—in short, to fill the public offices with Johnson Republicans instead of the adherents of the Northern section of the rebellion—and are endeavoring to deprive him of this constitutional right by rejecting his nominations, and by unconstitutional legislative enactments.

How long has this Radical faction been endeavoring to deprive the President of his constitutional power to remove from office without the consent of the Senate? Did they entertain such constitutional scruples during the administration of President Lincoln? A more ruthless and sweeping proscription was never carried on, by any Administration, than during that of the late President. Every democrat was proscribed, and the removal of the President, the fact that he supported the war for the restoration of the Union, with as much zeal and fidelity as the Abolition faction who contributed so much to bring that terrible calamity upon the country. To-day, we do not know of a Democrat who holds office, who could be reached by the appointing power. All were remorselessly proscribed and removed under the Lincoln administration. There were even former professional men and actions. They seem to be intent only upon the objects of faction, and the preservation of party, at the expense of consistency, principle, and country. The people are watching them, and will judge them with severe and unerring justice.—*Boston Post.*

Prentice on Brownlow.

Old Brownlow was never in but one place where he deserved to be, and that was the rebel prison. If he has any more lying to do, perhaps he had better make haste to do it in this world, as he will get his pen and paper scorched and his ink boiled away in the next. He has a chronic diarrhea of lies. He could no more breathe an air unladen with his own lies and curses than one without hydrogen or oxygen. If he were off the earth it would compare much more favorably than it does with his sister planets. He is no writer—simply a brawler, a bawler, a hex-ven, a male of the class of "common scoundrels" who, by the old law of Great Britain, were ducked in horse ponds. He is a villager, a traducer, a calumniator of men, women and children. No excellence, no purity, no helplessness is a protection against his venomous assaults. He aims his vengeance alike at the living and the dead. His venom seeks through the cold sands of the grave to find its victim. A buried body is no more safe from him than an open grave-worm. "I have lost a day," said the good Roman Emperor, when he remembered to have done no good that day. I have lost a minute, Brownlow might say, if he remembered no malignant thing—his heart and life blacken, as his old head whitens. His father's roof is split the son's ears, nose, and tongue should be. He deserves to be kicked until, like the pig he is going to, he is "bottomless."

Brownlow has all the worst qualities of the devil, but the latter, if he has any redeeming qualities, is, in comparison with the "Fart" of a Christian gentleman, a rattlesnake, with his rattles at the wrong end of his tail. If he has any redeeming qualities, he can turn the back of his neck and bristle back with interest. We have around him until he is a ground hog. We have heard him until he is a hedge-hog. He is a small man, but a great swine; he may be a rich man but he is a poor devil. He is a porcupine rolled up the wrong way, thus pricking himself to death with his own quills. The more he writes the flatter he gets, just as an adder's head flattens as he becomes furious. If his heart were not a salanander it would long since have been consumed by the hell-fire in his bosom.—*Louisville Journal.*

Misconduct as it is Coming.

A correspondent who has recently made a business trip through many of the interior counties of Missouri, is surprised and amazed at the repudiation with which the Radical party of that State is going to pieces. He says the desertions from its ranks may be numbered by hundreds and thousands. The reason therefore he thus states in a letter to the *St. Louis Republic*:—"There are many reasons for this great and desirable change, chief among which are the outrageous character of many of the provisions of the new constitution, the inhuman and disgraceful persecution of ministers of the gospel, the arrest and unlawful imprisonment of teachers, the wild and wasteful extravagance of the party in power, a saddling upon the people a load of taxation which they can ill afford to bear and under which they are fairly groaning, and the unwholesome, fanatical and suicidal course of the majority in Congress. These and many other reasons have operated upon the minds of the people until they have determined to have a change. *Wentworth's Weekly* and *the Missouri Republican* are publishing a circular, on the part of the friends of the Union and the supporters of Andrew Johnson, the next election will bury Radicalism in a grave so deep that there will be no resurrection. I believe it also an-entirely in the world to make the Conservative majority from forty to sixty thousand."

The Radicals and the Battle.

The radicals were in a great state of excitement a few weeks ago lest the President should surprise them some fine morning with a *coup d'etat* and send them all to the guillotine. Their principal fear now is that nothing of the kind will be done. The Irishman, at Donnybrook, was not more anxious for somebody to tread on his coat-tail than the Sumner and Stevens radicals now are for something in the shape of an arrest. They see through it a certain road to immortality and dime funds, not otherwise attainable. Mr. Wilson, a few evenings since, addressing a crowd of colored citizens in Baltimore, said:—"The President may imprison us, and governors may arrest us, but the God of Truth and Justice will be with us." Nothing so touching had been heard by the audience since those of them who used to go to Sunday-school were taught to read, that "though their father and mother forsake them," they would still be taken care of for all time. Now, isn't it almost time for such men as Wilson to quit silly nonsense like this? Do they expect the public to believe that they are in danger of "arrest" by the President? If they do, they must be under the mistake of believing the average of public intelligence to be no greater than that of Congress. It is well known that such men as Wilson would like to be bastinadoed, but the play would not be worth the candle. The radicals will battle them in that, to them, worst of all dungeons, their own homes, next fall. The tables seem to have turned with these gentlemen of late. It is not long since they were, through their newspaper organs, clamorous for the arrest and impeachment of the President. What has occurred to make them change their tactics from the vigorous offensive to the timid and feeble defensive? Has the President undone anything for which three months ago his impeachment was so earnestly demanded? Or what have the radicals done to transfer those of them that were to sit in judgment on the President from the judge's bench to the prisoner's box? There is something very mysterious about this recent change of front, and the radicals owe it to themselves and the country to tell what it is.—*Cor. Cin. Com. (Rep.)*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MR. PRADY.—Although in his seventy-second year, having been born on the 8th of February, 1794, Mr. Prady is still hale and hearty, and shows no signs of age. His figure is erect and dignified. He stands full six feet high. His proportions are in keeping with his height. There is little in his appearance to indicate a life of labor or close application to business; yet he has labored hard and devoted himself closely to business, even to the present time, occasionally, however, relaxing and giving a brief time to recreation in the country. In a letter written to one of his family a few years ago, he described the benefits he received from a season of exploration among the Irish salmon fisheries. Though an assiduous worker since his early boyhood, he remarked in his letter that he had not been so happy in his life as he was now. Those who saw him on the occasion of his visit here seven years ago, observed no change in him, except that his snowy hair, which then was close cut above his lofty forehead, has now grown longer, and crowns a head developing fine intellectual powers. Perhaps the secret of the robust health he has enjoyed up to this advanced age may be found in the Latin motto upon his family coat of arms, "*Mors erit conscientia vana*,"—a sound conscience is a wall of brass. A well spent life, and a conscience that approves itself, have been to him a wall of brass that shut out the diseases which assail the constitutions of a great many. His face combines in its lines all expressions, nobleness of soul with good nature and exuberant benevolence. He is not yet firm. Intelligence and good principles are united in the play of his features.

BUTLER'S DOCTRINE.—Ben Butler said in Boston on Friday evening that "as comparators (of the South) we have acquired title by conquest to all they have of life, liberty, land, rights constitutional or otherwise." But not only nets on his own principle, but upon the further idea, which is not a whit more atrocious than that of the representative of the Congress, is entitled to all he can steal or "convey" in any way from the Southern people to his own pockets. No more unmistakable sign of the decadence of public virtue can be cited in our day, than is furnished by the advertisement paid to such a miserable man as Butler, by a community so self-lauding and self-righteous as that of Massachusetts.

It shows that if a man will only pauper with sufficient obsequiousness to the negro-phobias of that paria State, he may, so far as the inhabitants are concerned, break all the ten commandments with perfect impunity.—*Proc. Post.*

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the project of marrying the Czarévitch to the Princess Dagmar for consort, is being abandoned, and that the young prince has conceived a violent attachment for the young Princess Mioszorzka daughter of the Russian poet-prince Ellias.

There are rumors of a widespread conspiracy in Russia, of which the attempted assassination of the Czar was only a preliminary development. Great anxiety is said to prevail in Government circles; the police are on the alert, and the newspapers have been warned to be careful in their articles.

Sale of Forgotten Stock.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shares in the Saginaw Valley Petroleum Company, a list of the following numbered certificates for \$100 each, being the property of deceased persons, and which have been deposited with me, as Executor, in and to the office of Wm. D. Edwards, Esq., in Port Huron, Mich., on Tuesday, June 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in parcels of 1, 2, and 5 shares, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, July 12, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the said Wm. D. Edwards, Esq., in Port Huron, Mich. By order of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM WHITPLE, President. Saginaw County, May 24, 1866.

PRESERVE YOUR PAPERS.—THIS CONGRESS, THE ENVELOPE, a very useful article for filing papers, all kinds of documents, letters, etc., for sale by the undersigned, at 100 YEEB LUIS.

NEW Stationery Store, Niles Block.

SAVE YOUR MONEY, NEW GOODS

MAY 11th, 1866.

J. R. Livingston & Co.,
Favorite Corner,
Genesee & Water Streets,
EAST SAGINAW.

Invite attention to an unusually Large & Complete assortment of—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
CARPETING & OIL-CLOTH,
Which they are just receiving—Bought at the great decline. The goods are—
Some Very Choice Bargains,
Rich DRESS GOODS, of all kinds.
Woolens, of all kinds.
DOMESTICS IN GREAT VARIETY.
CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS, a full stock.
M. H. GALLAHER,
General Insurance Agency
BLISS BLOCK,
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and Accident INSURANCE COMPANIES,
AS FOLLOWS:—
HOME, METROPOLITAN, ARTIC, CO. EXCHANGE, ADRIATIC, LORILLARD, OF N. Y.
OLD HARTFORD, OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CLEVELAND, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.
WITH CASH ASSETS
For Fire and Marine Business, of **ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.**

General Life, and Universal Life Insurance Co. of New York
WITH **FIFTEEN MILLION'S ASSETS.**
Provident Life Insurance and Investment Co. of Chicago, AND
Accident Insurance Co. of Columbus, Ohio, with **2,000,000 Capital.**

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.
M. H. GALLAHER,
Agent and Adjuster.

AIKIN & STINSON
NEW STORE,
Everett Block,
GENESEE STREET.

Would call the attention of Hotel and Housekeepers, Merchants, and all who trade, to the fact that they offer to sell at corresponding low rates—
French and Stone China Goods
Which were bought at the Lowest Price in Gold, which they offer to sell at corresponding low rates.

We keep constantly on hand
TEA TRAYS, FANCY TOILET SETS, TABLE CUTLERY, BRITANNIA WARE, GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS
IN CHINA, PARIAN, LAVA AND BONE-MIAN WARE.

And many other articles not mentioned in this Catalogue, essential to the convenience of good Housekeepers.
Don't fail to give them a call.
AIKIN & STINSON.
East Saginaw, March 20, 1866.

WM. ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign Wines and Liquors,
Domestic Brandy,
Ohio Rectified Whisky, &c.
New Brick Block, north of Gooding & Hawkin, North Water St., East Saginaw, Michigan.
They justify for rectifying whiskey of all kinds, at their stand.
W. Z. Co.
East Saginaw, April 1, 1866.

CARPETS OF ALL KINDS!

Crockery in Great Variety!!

ALL THE USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!!!

CUTLERY, MIRRORS, PLATED GOODS.

Everything from a Clothespin to a Nut-cracker.

A Complete Outfit for those who are going to Housekeeping.

KEDZIE & JEWETT FILTERS.

A host of convenient articles "handy to have in the house," may be found at

ELLIOTT & HARRISON'S
House Furnishing Emporium,
South Water Street,
DETROIT, MICH.

East Saginaw, April 3, 1866.

DeLAND GROCER,
GRANT BLOCK,
WASHINGTON STREET,
EAST SAGINAW.

Family Supplies.
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK of Family Groceries, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap by

SUGARS.
SUGARS from 14c upwards, at DeLAND'S.

TEAS.
TEN CHESTS fine Teas for sale at DeLAND'S.

SYRUPS.
A LARGE STOCK of Molasses and Syrup always on hand at DeLAND'S.

COFFEES.
OLD JAVA—Berry.
BEST RIO—Berry.
BRAZILLIAN—Berry.
MARACAIBO—Berry.
GROUND JAVA, GROUND RIO, PLANTATION, EARLY BREAKFAST, UNCLE SAM'S, &c., At DeLAND'S.

FISH.
WHITE FISH, MACKEREL, TROUT, Herring and Cod, at DeLAND'S.

SOAPS.
COMMON BAR, CHEMICAL, CASTILE, ERASIVE, SHAVING, And Toilette Soaps, All kinds at DeLAND'S.

SPICES.
ALL KINDS and warranted pure, at DeLAND'S.

KEROSENE OIL
At DeLAND'S.

WOODEN WARE,
PAULS, TRIPS, MEASURES, Baskets, Mops, Brooms, &c., at DeLAND'S.

ET CETERAS.
At DeLAND'S.

CIGARS.
TOP-TOPS, H. A. D. PONS, W. A. L. Cook of the Wall, Our Post, at DeLAND'S.

EVERYTHING!!!
IS SOLD at the cheapest prices for Cash at

BY BUYING
GENUINE OAK TANNED
Leather Belting,
Rubber Belting,
STEAM PACKING,
GASKETS,
Lace, Leather, &c.,
Regular Belting House
—OF—
A. G. EDWARDS,
87 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

REMEMBER, I AM THE
Only Manufacturer
OAK TANNED
Leather Belting
IN THE STATE.

Don't buy Hemlock.
Refer to all the Mill Owners
On Saginaw River.